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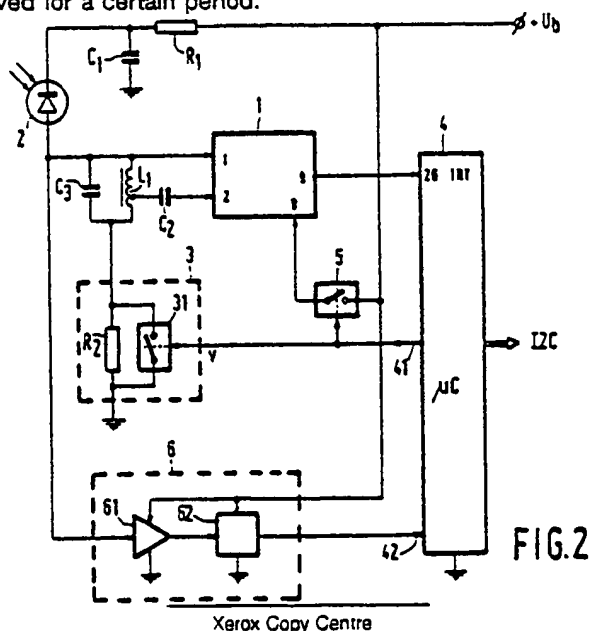
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54 Remote control system using a wake up signal.

57 In a two-way remote control system a plurality of apparatus, including the hand-held unit, does not only comprise a transmitter but also a receiver. The receiver, *inter alia*, in the hand held unit is battery-fed. Since the receiver must be continuously in the operative state, this battery is exhausted very rapidly. To improve this, transmitters which deliver messages of a particular type have been selected in this system. In fact, each message comprises a series of pulses and the beginning of each message is marked by a wake-up pulse. At least the receiver which is battery-fed is provided with a wake-up pulse detection circuit controlling a switching circuit which switches the receiver from a rest state to the operative state after it has received of a wake-up pulse and which switches the receiver back to the rest state, in which state it consumes very little energy, if no wake-up pulse has been received for a certain period.



Remote control system using a wake up signal

A. Background of the invention5 A(1) Field of the invention

The invention relates to a system comprising one or more transmitters and receivers for the transmission of messages. The system is particularly intended as a remote control system for setting a variety of functions of one or more apparatus each comprising such a receiver for this purpose.

10 Such a system will hereinafter be referred to as RC system, a transmitter used therein will be referred to as RC transmitter and a receiver will be referred to as RC receiver.

It is to be noted that an apparatus may herein be understood to mean a TV receiver, a video recorder, a teletext decoder, an audio amplifier, an audio tuner, a luminaire, a door, etc.

15

A(2) Description of the prior art

In a remote control system the RC transmitter is provided with a message generator which upon request delivers a message in the form of a series of pulses. For the transmitting of such a series of pulses
20 an infrared modulation circuit is provided which comprises an infrared LED whose emitted infrared light is modulated by these pulses.

More particularly, each message comprises an address word indicating for which apparatus the message is intended and a command word indicating which function of the selected apparatus must be set and to which value it must be set. Address word a command word combined are unique for the message to
25 be transmitted.

The RC receiver is provided with an infrared demodulation circuit comprising an infrared photodiode. It converts received infrared light into an electric signal which is a rough version of the transmitted message. This signal is applied to a signal processing circuit for generating a stylized version of the message, that is to say, a version whose form corresponds to the original message, hence with clearly defined pulses.

30 Embodiments of the above-mentioned RC transmitters and RC receivers have been extensively described in the References 1, 2 and 3. As indicated in these References, the command word and address word in each message is usually preceded by one or more auxiliary pulses such as, for example, a starting pulse. In Reference 3 it is also proposed to transmit a wake-up pulse preceding the starting pulse. Unfortunately, its purpose is not revealed in this publication.

35 The RC transmitters and RC receivers described in the said References are eminently suitable in practice, at least if they are used in a so-called one way RC system. This is an RC system with a central RC transmitter and, remote therefrom, a plurality of local RC receivers. The central RC transmitter forms part of a hand-held unit and is battery-fed, whilst each local RC receiver forms part of an apparatus to be operated and is usually fed from the mains.

40 In recent years apparatus to be operated have increasingly been provided with a local RC transmitter so that such an apparatus can also transmit messages to either a local RC receiver or to the hand held unit which is then provided with a central RC receiver. In this way it can be achieved, for example, that in response to a message transmitted by the central RC transmitter a local RC transmitter transmits a reply message intended for the central RC receiver which processes this reply message and notifies the user, for
45 example, by means of a piece of information on a display.

Such a system is referred to as a two-way remote control system. In addition to the above-described situation in which the local RC transmitter transmits a message in response to a message received from the central RC transmitter the aim is to provide apparatus with a facility for transmitting messages autonomously. Since it is then not known in advance when an apparatus transmits a message, all RC receivers will
50 have to be continuously in an operative state. For the currently used RC receivers this implies that approximately 50 mAh is consumed every 24 hours. This is no drawback for those RC receivers receiving their energy from the mains, but for RC receivers receiving their energy from a battery, such as the central RC receiver in the hand held unit. (it is inadmissibly high) In fact, the present-day batteries have an energy content of approximately 480 mAh so that in a two-way RC system the batteries in the hand held unit will be exhausted after approximately one week. This is in contrast to a one-way RC system in which

the batteries in the handheld unit may last as long as four years.

B. Object and summary of the invention

It is an object of the invention to improve an RC system so as to extend the lifetime of the batteries to a considerable extent, notably in battery-fed RC receivers.

According to the invention:

each RC transmitter is of the type transmitting messages which are constituted by a series of pulses and the beginning of each message is marked by a wake-up pulse;

at least one of the receivers comprises:

- a wake-up pulse detection circuit which is coupled to the demodulation circuit and which supplies an auxiliary wake up pulse in response to each received wake up pulse;
- switching means which are coupled to:

= the signal processing circuit for selectively applying power supply energy thereto;

= the wake-up pulse detection circuit for receiving of the auxiliary wake-up pulses;

said switching means applying the power supply energy to the signal processing circuit after having received of an auxiliary wake-up pulse and discontinuing this supply if no auxiliary wake-up pulse has been received for a predetermined period.

1. References Low-power remote control IR transmitter and receiver preamplifiers;

Philips' Electronic Components and Materials;

Technical publication 167 dated 22 March 1985.

2. Sparsamer Infrarot Fernbedienungsgeber;

Funk-Technik 37, Vol 9, 1982 pages 380-384.

3. PCM remote control chips detect transmission errors;

Electronic Engineering, April 1983, pages 41-47.

4. Microcontrollers and peripherals;

Philips' Data handbook;

Integrated Circuits;

Book IC14 1987, pages 233-265, especially 256 and 257

D. Brief description of the Figures

Figure 1 shows the format of a message transmitted by RC transmitter and some time diagrams to explain the operation of the RC receiver shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 shows an RC receiver according to the invention.

Figure 3 shows an RC transmitter and

Figure 4 shows another embodiment of the modulation circuit used in the RC transmitter of Figure 3.

E. Explanation of the invention

E(1) Message format

In Figure 1 a message to be transmitted from an RC transmitter to an RC receiver is diagrammatically shown at A. This message starts with a wake-up pulse WU which is followed after a period t_{WU} by a starting pulse ST which in this embodiment is in turn followed by eleven further pulses spaced apart at different distances and thus defining bits. More particularly, the message comprises a reference bit REF, a so-called toggle bit TG, an address word of three address bits S0, S1, S2 and a command word of six command bits R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6. As already stated, the address word indicates the apparatus whose function must be set, whilst the command word indicates which function must be set and what this setting must be like. The functions of reference bit and toggle bit have been extensively described in Reference 1 and are not important for a good understanding of the invention. The function of the wake-up pulse WU will be explained in greater detail. However, in this respect it is, to be noted that this pulse is preferably

distinguised from the other pulses by its energy content. This means that it may be wider than the other pulses, but it is preferably larger, as is indicated at A in Figure 1.

As has been stated, the spaces between of the eleven further pulses define bits. More particularly, a bit having the logic value of "0" is defined by the space t_{b0} of two consecutive pulses and a bit having the logic value of "1" is defined by the space t_{b1} of two consecutive pulses. These spaces are usually expressed in numbers of clock pulse periods t_{osc} of a reference clock. Some characteristic values are:

clock frequency of reference clock	$f_{osc} = 455 \text{ kHz}$
clock pulse period of reference clock	$t_{osc} = 32 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$
pulse space for logic "0"	$t_{b0} = 2240 t_{osc}$
pulse space for logic "1"	$t_{b1} = 3392 t_{osc}$
width of the pulses	$t_{pw} = 64 t_{osc}$
repetition period of a message	$t_w = 55296 t_{osc}$

E(2) RC receiver

Figure 2 shows an embodiment of an RC receiver suitable for receiving of messages of the format as indicated at A in Figure 1. The main feature of this receiver is a signal processing circuit 1 which is commercially available as an IC.

This embodiment is based on the assumption that this IC circuit is constituted by the TDA 3047 or 3048 so that it largely corresponds to the RC receiver extensively described in Reference 1. It is also provided with a photo-diode 2. Its cathode is connected via a cut-off filter comprising a resistor R_1 and a capacitor C_1 to the positive terminal $+U_b$ of a DC power supply source. The anode of photodiode 2 is directly connected to a pin 1 and via a filter circuit and a capacitor C_2 to a pin 2 of IC circuit 1. This filter circuit is constituted by a parallel arrangement of a transformer L_1 and a capacitor C_3 , which parallel arrangement is connected to ground via a variable resistor 3. IC circuit 1 thus receives at its pin 2 a rough version of the demodulated messages. It is to be noted that photo-diode, filter circuit L_1 , C_3 combined constitute an infrared demodulation circuit.

Variable resistor 3 is constituted by a fixed resistor R_2 which can be short-circuited by means of a switch 31 which is shown only symbolically. This is effected under the control of a control voltage v which is supplied by a control voltage output 41 of a control circuit 4 and which can assume the values V_0 and V_1 . If the value is V_0 , for example, R_2 is short-circuited, and if it is V_1 , R_2 is not short-circuited. This control voltage is also used for controlling a switch 5, also shown only symbolically, via which the supply voltage of the DC power supply source can be applied to the supply pin 8 of the IC circuit 1. If more particularly the control voltage v is equal to V_0 , supply pin 8 receives a supply voltage and the RC receiver is in the operative state. IC circuit 1 now operates in the way as described in Reference 1 and supplies from its output pin 9 a stylized version of each received message in the form of a data flow comprising the address words and command words. However, if the control voltage v is equal to V_1 , the IC circuit 1 does not receive a supply voltage and R_2 is not short-circuited. The RC receiver is now in its rest state.

To bring the RC receiver from the rest state to the operative state, the anode of photo-diode 2 is also connected to the input of a wake-up pulse detection circuit 6. In the embodiment shown this circuit is constituted by an amplifier circuit 61 and a pulse shaper 62. Due to the simple design of this detection circuit 6, it only consumes several micro amperes.

As long as no RC transmitter transmits a message, the control voltage is equal to V_1 . Consequently resistor R_2 is in series with the filter circuit L_1 , C_3 and by choosing a large value of R_2 , the IC circuit 1 has a very high input impedance which is constituted by this resistor R_2 and this filter circuit. Supply pin 8 of IC circuit 1 does not receive a supply voltage. The current consumption is now only determined by the consumption of the wake-up pulse detection circuit and the control circuit 4 and it does not amount to more than several micro-amperes.

As soon as an RC transmitter transmits a message of the format as indicated at A in Figure 1, the high input impedance of circuit 1 causes the current, which will start flowing through the photodiode 2 as a result of the received wake-up pulse, to be applied substantially only apply to the wake up pulse detection circuit 6. This circuit thereby supplies from its output the auxiliary wake-up pulse indicated at B in Figure 1, which pulse is applied to a so called wake-up input 42 of the control circuit 4. In response thereto a voltage V_0 is

applied to its control voltage output 41 (see C in Figure 1). Consequently IC circuit 1 receives a supply voltage at its pin 8 and its input impedance will be low due to a short circuit of resistor R_2 so that the pulses following the wake-up pulse are completely applied thereto.

In the embodiment shown the data flow occurring at the output pin 9 of IC circuit 1 is also applied to the control circuit 4. It will be assumed that this is performed in such a manner that it can realize a format conversion of the received messages in order to transmit these messages in a bus format to the relevant circuits. In the Figure 2 the output data bus of the control circuit 4 is denoted by I2C.

A microprocessor could be used as a control circuit. Many commercially available microprocessors are suitable for use in this RC receiver, for example, the microprocessor PCB83 C552 which is marketed by Philips and which is described in Reference 4. When using this microprocessor the auxiliary wake up signal is applied to the reset input (pin 15), the data current supplied by IC circuit 1 can be applied to the so-called Interrupt pin (pin 26 or 27) and the control voltage v is supplied by an output gate (for example, pin 7).

The microprocessor operates as follows. If no wake-up pulse has been received for a given period, the microcomputer automatically changes the control voltage from V_0 to V_1 so that the supply of the supply voltage to IC circuit 1 is interrupted. If subsequently no further use is made of the microcomputer for a given period, it switches automatically to the "power down" mode in which it is essentially inactive. As soon as an auxiliary wake-up pulse is received, the microcomputer is reset and in the further course of the programme the control voltage v will be changed from V_1 to V_0 again.

E(3) RC transmitter

As is shown in Figure 1 the wake up pulse is preferably transmitted with a light intensity (amplitude) which is larger than that with which the other pulses defining the message are transmitted. Figures 3 and 4 show how this can be realized.

Figure 3 more particularly shows the overall structure of an RC transmitter. The main feature of this transmitter is a microcomputer 7 which, like the microcomputer 4 in the RC receiver, may be constituted by the PCB 83 C552. In the embodiment shown this microcomputer receives messages from a keyboard 8 which is conventionally connected to the microcomputer by means of the gates P_0 and P_1 available for this purpose. As soon as the depression of a key or a sequence of keys has been signaled, the microcomputer supplies from its output PWM a corresponding pulse series read from a memory, which series characterizes the previously mentioned message. An output gate P_1 to be selected by the producer supplies a pulse (denoted by WUP) which occurs simultaneously with the wake-up pulse in the message and which has approximately the same pulse width. Both the pulse series occurring at the output PWM and the pulse WUP are applied to an infrared modulation circuit 9.

In the embodiment shown the infrared modulation circuit 9 is constituted by three transistors 900, 901, 902 (for example BC 369, BC 548, BC 368, respectively), a number of resistors 903 to 907 (for example, of 3,300 Ω , 100 Ω , 0.5 Ω , 5,600 Ω , 820 Ω , respectively), a plurality of series-arranged LEDs 908 and a diode pair 909 (for example two diodes of the type B A 317). All these elements are interconnected in the manner as is shown in the Figure. This modulation circuit is fed by the power supply voltage $+U_b$ via a stabilizing capacitor C_4 (of, for example, 2000 μF).

This circuit operates as follows. Whenever a pulse occurs in the pulse series occurring at the output PWM of microcomputer 7, the two transistors 900 and 901 are turned on and a current of approximately 0.8 ampere flows through the LEDs 908. These LEDs supply IR light with an intensity determined by the current (0.8 A) flowing through them throughout the entire duration of this pulse. The current intensity through these LEDs 908 is limited by the value of resistor 905 (in this case 0.5 Ω). This resistor 905 is shunted by transistor 902 which is only turned on during the occurrence of the pulse WUP. In that case resistor 905 is short-circuited so that the current through the LEDs 908 increases considerably, resulting in an increase of the intensity of the IR light irradiated by these LEDs.

Another embodiment of an infrared modulation circuit is shown in Figure 4 and denoted by the reference numeral 9'. It mainly comprises the same components as the infrared modulation circuit 9 of Figure 3 in which these components are interconnected substantially in the same manner. However, in this embodiment the LEDs 908 are connected to ground via a resistor 910 of, for example, only 0.2 Ω , whilst the collector lead of transistor 900 is connected to ground via a second plurality of series-arranged LED's 911 and transistor 902. With this infrared modulation circuit 9' it is achieved that all transistors are turned on and that there are two infrared circuits irradiating IR light with a large intensity as soon as a wake-up pulse occurs at the output PWM of microcomputer 7 (and hence a pulse WUP at output gate P_1). No WUP pulse

occurs during the other pulses in the pulse series, so that transistor 902 is turned off and the intensity of the irradiated IR light is determined by the current through the LEDs 908, which current is limited by resistor 910.

5

E(4) General remarks

For a satisfactory operation of the hand-held unit in a two-way remote control system it appears to be advantageous in practice if an inhibit signal is generated in the RC receiver immediately after the wake up pulse has been received, which inhibit signal ensures that the RC transmitter of the hand-held unit does not transmit a planned message but waits until the entire incoming message has been decoded.

It has been stated in the foregoing that the wake-up pulse is preferably distinguished from the other pulses in the message by its energy content. This is not necessary. To obtain this distinction it is in principle sufficient if the pulse space t_{wu} shown at A in Figure 1 is considerably larger than t_{b0} and t_{b1} .

15

Claims

1. A remote control system comprising a plurality of transmitters and a plurality of receivers for the transmission of each transmitter comprises messages, in which system:

- means for generating messages, each message comprising a series of pulses and the beginning of each message being marked by a wake-up pulse;

- a modulation circuit for modulating the messages on a carrier signal;

each receiver comprises:

25 - a demodulation circuit for demodulating the received carrier signal and for generating a rough version of each transmitted message;

- a signal processing circuit fed by power supply energy and being coupled to the demodulation circuit for receiving of the rough versions of messages and for generating a stylized version of each message;

at least one of the receivers also comprising:

30 - a wake-up pulse detection circuit coupled to the demodulation circuit and supplying an auxiliary wake up pulse in response to each received wake up pulse;

- switching means coupled to:

= the signal processing circuit for selectively applying power supply energy thereto;

= the wake-up pulse detection circuit for receiving the auxiliary wake up pulses;

35 said switching means applying the power supply energy to the signal processing circuit after having received of an auxiliary wake-up pulse and discontinuing said supply if no auxiliary wake-up pulse has been received for a predetermined period.

2. A transmitter suitable for use in a remote control system as claimed in Claim 1, in which the wake-up pulse is distinguished from the other pulses in the series by its energy content.

40 3. A transmitter suitable for use in a remote control system as claimed in Claim 1, in which the wake-up pulse is distinguished from the other pulses in the series by its amplitude.

4. A receiver for use in a remote control system as claimed in Claim 1, comprising:

- a demodulation circuit for demodulating a received carrier signal and for generating a rough version of each transmitted message;

45 - a signal processing circuit supplied by power supply energy coupled to demodulation circuit for receiving the rough versions of messages and for generating a stylized version of each message;

- a wake-up pulse detection circuit coupled to the demodulation circuit and supplying an auxiliary wake-up pulse in response to each received wake-up pulse

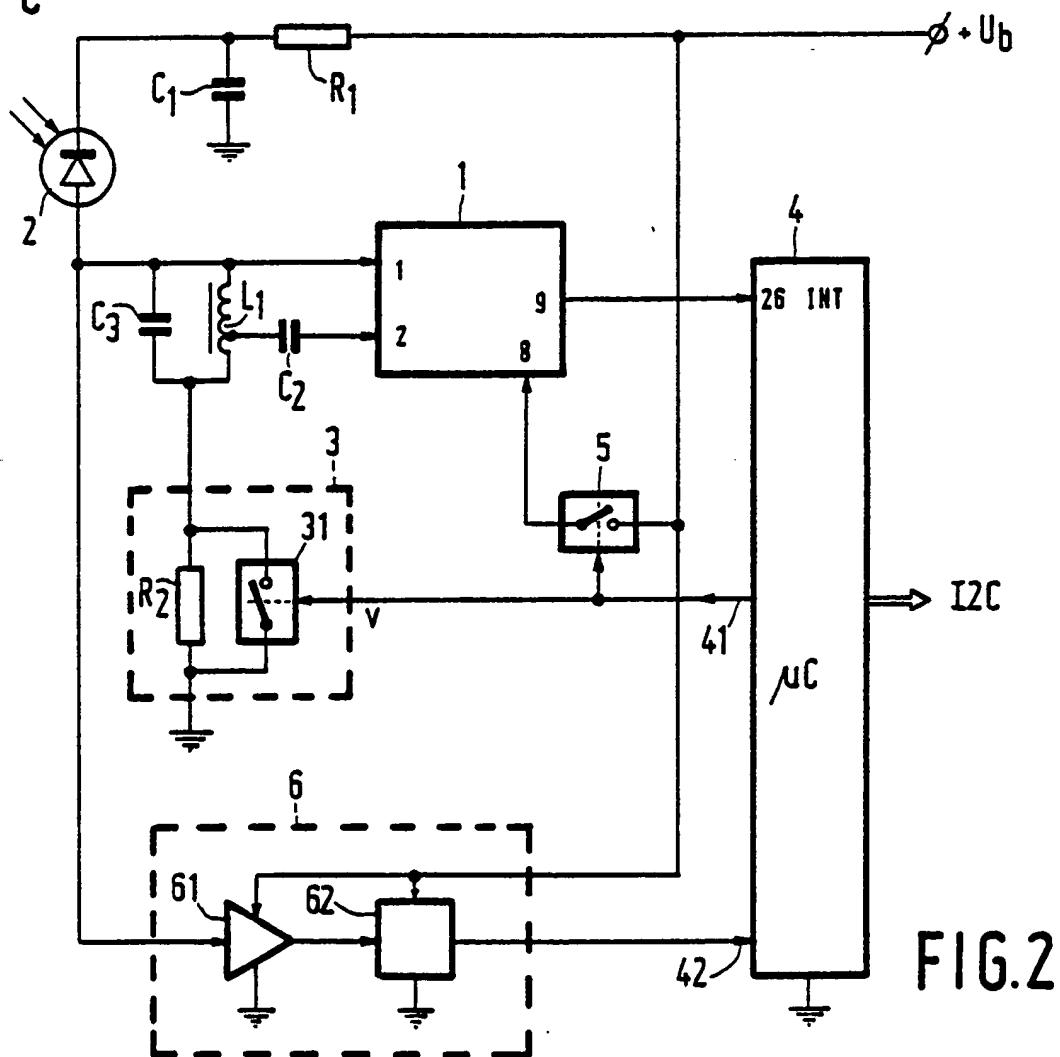
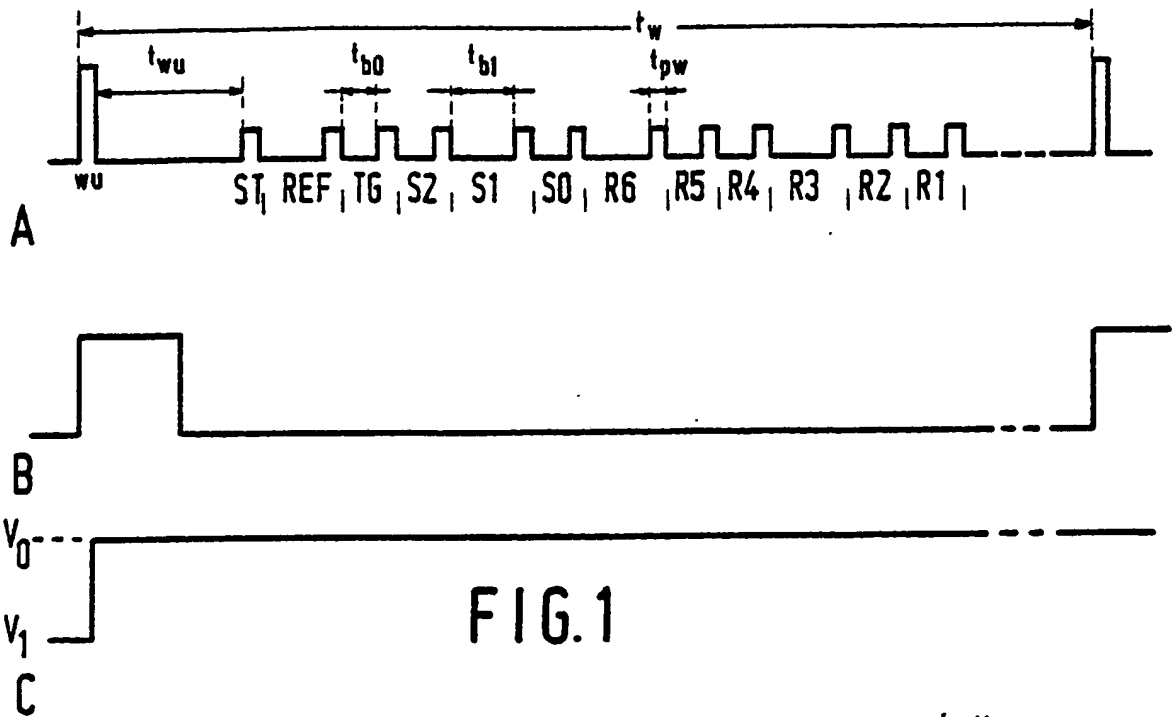
- switching means coupled to:

50 = the signal processing circuit for selectively applying power supply energy thereto;

= the wake-up pulse detection circuit for receiving the auxiliary wake-up pulses;

said switching means applying the power supply energy to the signal processing circuit after having received of an auxiliary wake-up pulse and discontinuing said supply if no auxiliary wake-up pulse has been

55 received for a predetermined period.



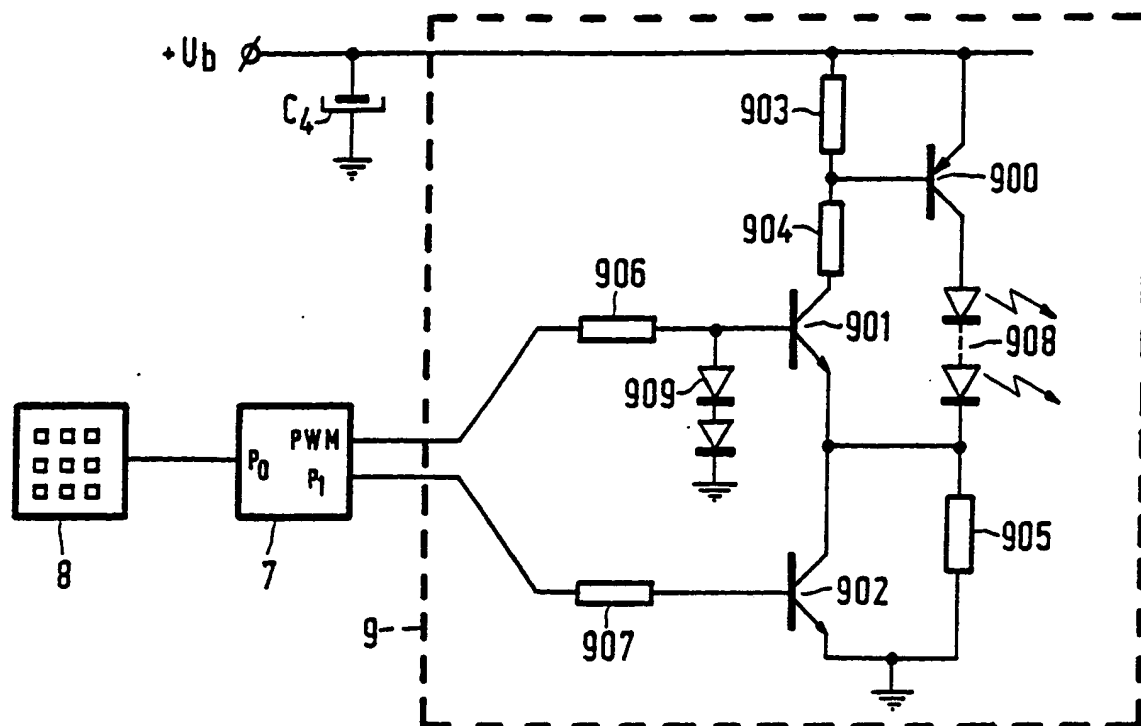


FIG. 3

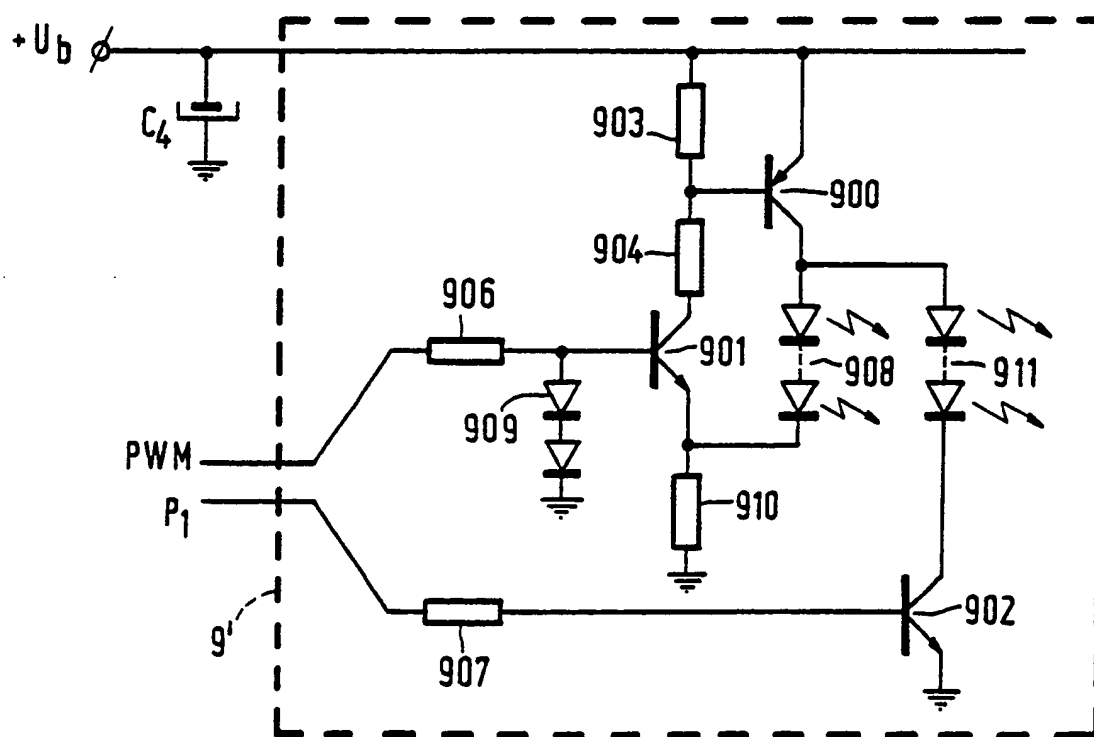


FIG. 4



EP 88 20 2530

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
Y	FR-A-2 400 813 (ITT INDUSTRIES) * Page 2, line 6 - page 3, line 39; page 9, lines 1-32; figures 1,2,4,5 * ---	1,4	G 08 C 19/28 G 08 C 23/00
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 8, no. 250 (E-279)[1687], 16th November 1984, page 74 E 279; & JP-A-59 126 397 (MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO K.K.) 20-07-1984 * Abstract * ---	1,4	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 9, no. 61 (E-303)[1784], 19th March 1985, page 97 E 303; & JP-A-59 200 541 (MITSUBISHI DENKI K.K.) 13-11-1984 * Abstract * ---	1,4	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 10, no. 145 (E-407)[2202], 28th May 1986, page 90 E 407; & JP-A-61 6998 (SANYO DENKI K.K.) 13-01-1986 * Abstract * -----	1,4	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			G 08 C H 03 J H 04 B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 09-01-1989	Examiner WANZEELE R.J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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